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THE JOURNAL.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

From the Charleston Courier.

THE SLAVE QUESTION.

The fanatic incendiaries of the North, and the political incendiaries of the South, seem to be equally busy in the various agitation of this question—although aiming at different results, there is between them an unhallowed fellowship of means, tending to a common end. We have good reason, however, to believe that the intelligence and sense of right of the great mass of the Northern people, will put down that false philanthropy—that intermeddling spirit of mischief, which would seek the consummation of its purposes, in the overthrow of Southern institutions—and to the patriotism of the South, we confidently look for the counteraction of those treacherous schemes which emanate from a desire of the dismemberment of our glorious Union, and the formation of a Southern Confederacy. That a spirit of disaffection to the General Government and the Union is rife in the South, and that cunning and heartless politicians are cherishing and directing it, in subservience to their views of mistaken policy, or selfish ambition, can scarcely be doubted by any one who observes the signs and portents of the times; and it depends very much on the course of our Northern brethren, whether the friends of the Union will be able to allay that spirit, or the advocates of disunion to succeed in kindling it into a flame of consuming mischief. We call, then, on the intelligent, the patriotic, the virtuous, in the spirit of its divine author, teaches them to desire "peace on earth," and to manifest "good will towards men"—to frown on those disturbers of the peace of the Union—those moral firebrands—who would recklessly and wickedly light up the flame of civil discord, & give to the malcontents of the South, just ground for the dissolution of our confederacy, of that hallowed fellowship of freedom and glory, which our fathers cemented with their blood, and in which they thought to have linked us with clasps of adamant—an event, which, however revolting now to patriotism, would in ease fanaticism should display an unexpected potency of evil, from being countenanced "in high places," be compelled, by their resistable instinct of nature—the law of self preservation. All that the South asks on this subject is to be let alone—it is a matter that concerns the South only—and any authorized interference with it, by others, would be regarded as evidence of direct hostility, and should be met with a corresponding spirit. We rejoice, however, that as yet, we have no reason whatever to consider our sister states implicated in the mad projects of the fanatic few; and trust, for the sake of the Union and of humanity, that they will ever keep aloof from such delicate and perilous ground. We rejoice at being able to record, that a distinguished citizen of New England, (Mr. Everett,) declared from his place in Congress, that there was no cause in which he would sooner shoulder his musket than to put down a *bellum servile* in the South—that a New England Judge charged a grand jury to present for indictment, as disturbers of the peace of the commonwealth, all those wicked and seditious persons, who put in circulation pamphlets or other writings intended to promote disturbances in the South—that Alderman Binns was *hissed*, at a public meeting, in Philadelphia, for offering a resolution hostile to Southern institutions—that a like proposition, in the Tariff Convention at New York, was met with indignation, and its withdrawal hailed with acclamations—and, as a powerful and cheering evidence of popular sentiments that a Philadelphia jury, within a few weeks past, gave a verdict of *four thousand dollars* damages, against an individual, who assaulted a master in the act of arresting

his runaway slave. We rejoice too, yet more, that the tone of the Northern Press (not including under that dignified title, the miserable publications of such wretches as Garrison and Dennison,) on this delicate topic, is highly commendable, and even pleasant to Southern ears; manifesting a deep rooted respect for the constitutional rights of the South, and an absence of all disposition for improper interference with our peculiar institutions. We cannot desire better evidence of popular feeling, more animating auguries of continued harmony.

From Stewart's "Three Years in America." NEW ORLEANS.

Situation—River—Internal Water Communication—Swamps—Yellow Fever—Markets—Streets—French Names—Lotteries—Theatres—Morals—Slaves, &c.

New Orleans is situated on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, about one hundred miles from the mouth of the river, on ground perfectly flat; and as there are few steeples, it makes no striking appearance. The whole city is built in the form of a parallelogram, composed of six complete squares called *fauxbourgs*, which are rapidly increasing. The streets in the old city are hardly 40 feet wide. The Cathedral is at the head of a square; it is an old building, with four towers and massive walls; or ornamented with figures of saints in the niches. It is the only public building at all imposing. Public institutions, though numerous, are built in an unpretending style. There are very few churches in reference to the population which is now approaching to 50,000 persons. The French Theatre is in the city, and the American one in the suburbs. The houses are chiefly of brick, many of them succeeded internally of a white or a yellow color.—The doors of many of the houses in the narrow streets open at once into the street itself. The doors are left open during the day, and are closed at night, and are connected by a bank of earth or gravel called the *levee*, which is very requisite; as the streets of New Orleans are a few feet lower than the river, so that in walking through them the hulls of large vessels in the river appear to a passenger, (and really are) much higher than the pavement on which he is walking. The tide is hardly perceptible at New Orleans. The water of the river is very muddy, but when filtered is considered wholesome.

The situation of New Orleans is admirable for a commercial city. A forest of masts is seen along the levee, and the ships, the bank of the river being steep, are easily approached, and their cargoes delivered or put on board by means of large wooden platforms. There is no occasion for wharves or piers. The extent of boat navigation from New Orleans into the interior, is greater than that enjoyed by any other city, exceeding 20,000 miles in length. The internal water communication is not only the Mississippi and the other great rivers to the North, but to the east, as far as Florida, and to the lower parts of Louisiana, by means of numerous lakes and land locked seas.—There are sometimes 1,500 flat boats lying at the sides of the levee at a time; and frequently, at the same moment, 5000 or 6000 boatmen. Steamboats are arriving every hour. I have seen fifty steamboats at one point. No city contains a greater variety of population. Inhabitants from every State in the Union and from every country in Europe, mixed with the creoles, and all the shades of the colored population form an astonishing contrast of manners, languages, and complexion. Cotton and sugar are the great articles of exportation. The value of the exports is said to be nearly 25 millions of dollars. Mr. Flint says, "A hundred miles from the mouth of the Mississippi, and something more than a thousand from the Ohio, just below a sharp point of the river, is situated, on its east bank, the city of New Orleans, the great commercial capital of the Mississippi valley. The position for a commercial city is unrivalled by any one in the world. At a proper distance from the Gulf of Mexico—on the banks of a stream which may be said almost to water a world—but a little distance from Lake Ponchartrain, and connect-

ed with it by a navigable canal—the immense alluvion contiguous to it—penetrated in all directions either by bayous (that is sluggish creeks or rivers) formed by nature, or canals causing little more trouble in the making than ditches; steamboats visiting it from fifty different ports—possessing the immediate agriculture of its own state, the richest in America, and as rich as any in the world, with the continually increasing agriculture of the upper country; its position far surpasses that of New York itself. It has one dreary drawback—its insalubrious situation. Could the immense swamps between it and the bluffs (the high grounds) be drained, and the improvements completed—in short, could its atmosphere become airy one—it would soon leave the greatest cities in the Union behind. Great efforts are making towards this result.—Unhappily, when the dog star rises upon its sky, the yellow fever is but too sure to come in its train. Notwithstanding the annual, or at least triennial visits of this pestilence—although its bosom sweeps off multitudes of the unacclimated poor, and compels the rich to fly—notwithstanding the error that is every where associated with the name of the city, it is rapidly advancing in population. The Americans come hither from all the States. Their object is to accumulate wealth and spend it somewhere else. But death, which they are very little disposed to take into the account, often brings them up before their scheme is accomplished. The Mississippi insulates New Orleans on the one side, and on the other, Lake Borgue, Lake Ponchartrain, and Lake Maurepas, with a small river or bayou, called Iberville, which leaves the Mississippi about 120 miles above New Orleans; and discharges into Lake Maurepas, completes its exclusion by water, from the continent. The island of New Orleans is a narrow strip of land, situated between these lakes and rivers and the Mississippi. About one third of this island is cultivated.

The coast is that part of the bottom, or low alluvial soil, which commences with the first cultivation, about 40 miles below New Orleans, and which extends about 150 miles above it, secured on both sides of the river by a levee, from four to eight feet high, and sufficiently broad, for the most part, to serve as a fine highway. The levee extends somewhat higher on the west than on the east side of the river. The coast is from one to five miles in width, and consists of a tract of land believed to be as rich and fertile as any that is to be found on the globe. The market place adjoins the levee.—The market is said to be abundant and cheap. The quantity of peas, salads and vegetables, was very great in March, when I was at New Orleans.—Peas are very general here during the whole winter. Strawberries were in the market, but not in great quantity. The general hour of the market is about 7 o'clock in the morning. Negroes, Mulattoes, French, Spanish, Germans and Americans, are crying their several articles in their peculiar language. The women of color seem very strong here, carrying baskets and every thing upon their heads.

CROWNING THE WISEST.

Not many years ago, it happened that a young man from New-York visited London. His father being connected with several of the magnates of the British Aristocracy, the young American was introduced into the fashionable circles of the metropolis, where in consequence of his very fine personal appearance, or that his father was reported to be very rich, or that he was a new figure on the stage, he attracted much attention, and became quite the favorite of the ladies. This was not at all relished by the British beaux, but as no very fair pretext offered for a rebuff, they were compelled to treat him civilly. Thus matters stood when the Hon. Mr. M. P. and lady made a party to accompany them to their country seat in Cambridgeshire, and the American was among the invited guests. Numerous were the devices to which these devotees of pleasure resorted in order to kill that old fellow who will measure his hours, when he ought to know they are not wanted, and the ingenuity

of every one was taxed to remember or invent something novel.

The Yankees are proverbially ready of invention, and the American did honor to his character as a man accustomed to freedom of thought. He was frank and gay, and entered into the sports and amusements, with that unaffected enjoyment which communicated a part of his fresh feelings to the most worn out fashionists in the party. His good nature would have been sneered at by some of the proud cavaliers, had he not been such a capital shot, and he might have been quizzed had not the ladies, won by his respectful and pleasant civilities and his constant attention in the drawing room and saloon, always showed themselves his friends.—But a combination was at last formed among a trio of dandies, staunch patrons of the Quarterly, to annihilate the American. They proposed to vary the eternal evening waltzing and piping, by the acting of charades and playing various games, and having interested one of those indefatigable ladies who always carry their point in the scheme, it was voted to be the thing.

After some few charades had been disposed of, one of the gentlemen begged leave to propose the game called "Crowning the Wisest." This is played by selecting a Judge of the game and three persons, either ladies or gentlemen, who are to contest for the crown by answering successively the various questions which the rest of the party are at liberty to ask. The one who is declared to have been the readiest and happiest in his answers receives the crown.

Our American, much against his inclination, was chosen among the three candidates. He was aware that his position, the society with which he was mingling, required of him the ability to sustain himself. He was to be sure treated with distinguished attention by his host and hostess, and generally by the party, but this was a favor to the individual, and not one of the common means of appreciated the Republic. The three worthies had arranged that their turn for him should fall in succession and be the last. The first one, a perfect exquisite, and with an air of most ineffable condescension put his question.

"If I understand rightly the government of your country, you acknowledge no distinctions of rank, consequently you can have no court standard for the manners of a gentleman, will you favor me with information where your best school of politeness is to be found?"

"For your benefit," replied the American smiling calmly, "I would recommend the Falls of Niagara, a contemplation of that stupendous wonder teaches humility to the proudest, and human nothingness to the vainest. It rebukes the trifler and arouses the most stupid; in short, it turns men from their idols; and when we acknowledge that God only is Lord, we feel that men are our equals. A true Christian is always polite."

There was a murmur among the audience, but whether applause or censure the American could not determine, as he did not choose to betray any anxiety for the result by a scrutiny of the faces which he knew were bent on him.

The second now proposed his question. He affected to be a great politician, was mustachioed and whiskered like a diplomatist, which station he had, been coveting. His voice was bland but his emphasis very significant.

"Should I visit the United States, what subject with which I am conversant would most interest your people and give me an opportunity of enjoying their conversation?"

"You must maintain as you do at present, that a monarchy is the wisest, the purest and the best government which the skill of man ever devised, and that a democracy is utterly barbarous. My countrymen are proverbially fond of argument, and will meet you on both these questions, and if you choose, argue with you to the end of your life."

The murmur was renewed, but still without any decided expression of the feeling with which his answer had been received.

The third then arose from his seat,

and with an assumed voice seemed to announce a certain triumph, said,

"I require your decision on a delicate question, but the rules of the pastime warrant it, and also a candid answer. You have seen the American and the English ladies; which are the fairest?"

The young republican glanced around the circle. It was bright with flashing eyes, and the sweet smiles that wreathed many a lovely lip, might have won a less determined patriot from his allegiance. He did not hesitate, though he bowed low to the ladies as he answered.

"The standard of female beauty is, I believe, allowed to be the power of exciting admiration and love in our sex, and consequently those ladies who are most admired, beloved and respected by the gentlemen must be the fairest. Now I assert confidently that there is not a nation on earth where woman is so truly beloved, so tenderly cherished, so respectfully treated as in the Republic of the United States, therefore the American ladies are the fairest. "But," he again bowed low, "if the ladies before whom I have now the honor of expressing my opinion, were in my country, we should think them Americans."

The applause was enthusiastic, after the mirth had subsided so far as to allow the judge to be heard, he directed the crown to the Yankee.

Ladies Magazine.

LETTER

From Patrick Owen's Aunt in Ireland, to him in America.

Dear Nephew—I have not written to you since my last before now, because as we have moved from our former place of living, and I did not know where a letter would find you. I am very sorry to hear of the death of your only living uncle Kilpatrick, who died very suddenly last week after a lingering illness of five months. The poor man was in violent convulsions the whole time of his sickness, laying quiet and speechless all the while talking incoherently, and calling for water. I had no opportunity of informing you of his death sooner, except I had wrote you by last post, which went off two days before he died, and then you would have postage to pay. I am not at a loss to tell you what his death was occasioned by; but I fear it was brought on by his last sickness, for he was never well ten days together during the time of his confinement; and I believe his sickness was occasioned by eating too much of rabbits, or peas and gravy stuffed with rabbits, I can't tell which; but be that as it will, as soon as he breathed his last the doctors gave over all hopes of his recovery.

I need not tell you any thing about his age, for you know that in December next he would have been twenty five years old lacking ten months, and had he lived till then, he would have been just six months dead. His property now devolves to his next of kin, who all died some time ago; so that I expect it will be divided between us; and you know his property was very considerable; for he had a fine estate, which was sold to pay his debts, and the remainder was lost on a horse race but it was the opinion of every body at the time that he would have won the race, if the horse he run against had not run too fast for him. I never saw a man, and the doctors all said so, that observed directions and took medicine better than he did. He said he had as lief drink gruel as wine, if it only had the same taste, and would as soon take jalap as eat beef steak, if it had the same relish. But, poor soul! he will never eat or drink more. And now you have not a single living relation in the world, except myself and your two cousins, who were killed in the last war. I can't dwell on this mournful subject, and shall seal my letter with black sealing wax, and put on it your uncle's coat of arms. So I beg you not to break the seal when you open the letter, and don't open the letter till three or four days after you receive it, by which time you will be prepared for these sorrowful tidings. When you come to this place, stop and do not read any

more till my next. Your affectionate Aunt.

PEG OWEN.

P. S.—Don't wright me again till you receive this

NEW YORK, May 25.

From Buenos Ayres.—Advices from this republic have been received by the *Cameo* to the 23d of March, six days later—but their contents are of no great importance. Arrangements were making, and money advanced, for the purpose of carrying on the war against the Indians.

The weather had been remarkably hot, and Saturday the 16th was said to be the hottest day ever known in Buenos Ayres. The thermometer was at 91 deg.

A quantity of floating islands, from the Parana, &c. have lately made their appearance off Buenos Ayres brought thither by the prevailing northerly winds. It is said that snakes have often been found upon these floating substances. At a distance they look like small vessels, and the Brazilian war, an alarm was given that enemies boats were pulling to the Inner Roads; they proved to be a number of those islands, which had been driven towards the shore by a strong easterly wind.

The government, in consideration, as it is alleged, of various informalities in the trial of Capt. Pinedo, relative to his conduct at the Falkland Islands, has ordered that he be separated from the naval service, and suspended from all employ for four months; after which he is to be placed upon the staff of the permanent army.

One week later.—Since the foregoing paragraphs were in type, we have received the *Argentine News* of the 30th march, announcing that the expedition against the Indians was soon to commence, and that the troops of the different provinces were in motion. The central division, under the command of General Huidobro had already gained important success. A body of 800 Indians who meditated another incursion into Cordova, were attacked by the troops of that division, who killed some of them and put the rest to flight. Gen. Quiroga is to command the troops of the interior provinces.

The House of Representatives of the United States have passed a bill to remove all civil interdicts and intermarriages of Catholics and Protestants. The session of that body closed on Thursday, the 28th of March.

The papers contain some interesting particulars of the burning of the British ship *Hibernia* (at one time supposed to have been the *Hellespont* of Boston) Out of two hundred and thirty two persons who were on board only sixty nine were saved.

From Rio de Janeiro.—Intelligence is received via Buenos Ayres to the 12th of March, which represents great commotion to have existed in that city during the pendency of the then recently elections. Assassinations were attempted, and business during the disturbances, almost wholly suspended. The Coffee crop in Brazil the present year promises to be immense.

In twenty years more, it is said, there will probably be coffee enough grown in Brazil to supply all the world; but the sugar planters in that country are said to be rather losing than gaining by its cultivation. By the overflowing of the river Parahiba, along which all the sugar in the province of Rio Janeiro is grown, the entire crop for the past year has been destroyed great damage sustained, and several lives lost.

From Montevideo.—It is reported from this place that the President, Rivera and his Government, have become very unpopular, and that a civil war is seriously apprehended. The complaint against the administration is, that they have framed out to individuals for a period of years the privilege of barranca for the reception of hides from the country, and prohibiting their exportation without the payment of a medio each.

Later advices, via Buenos Ayres to the 20th confirm the probability of a civil war in Monte Video.

From Venezuela.—A letter from Maracaibo, under date of the 4th inst. states, that the Venezuelan Congress have abolished the Tobacco monopoly the collection of tythes—and engaged seriously in the undertaking to establish religious liberty and give validity to civil marriages.

The Cherokee Council, assembled at Red Hill, on the 13 ult. to take into consideration the propriety of accepting the offer of the General Government, recently made them for their claim to lands on this side of the Mississippi, and was generally attended on the part

of the intelligent of the people, and very numerous attended by the common Indians. They remained in Council several days, upon this all important subject, and have at length dispersed without agreeing to the liberal proposition of the General Government, which should have been by all means so very desirable to them. This result is attributed, by the *Aurora* (Geo.) *Herald* from which the particulars are taken, to a chief named John Ross; who, it would appear, possesses much influence over the Indians, and is very unfavourable to the General Government, and to the people of Georgia in particular. Many of the most enlightened Chiefs are said to have advocated the acceptance of the proposition, and it is to be regretted that the sons of the Forest should have suffered themselves to be swayed by one who has more probably acted from personal motives, rather than the advantage of those whom he was advising.

The *Milledgeville Federal Union*, states that the Indians have only postponed making a treaty, until the meeting of Congress, and to any unnecessary delay after that time, an exploring party is to visit the Arkansas country during the present summer; and remarks, "we believe that our Indian controversies are rapidly approaching a harmonious and satisfactory close"—but from the confident manner in which the *Herald* asserts that the Council has broken up, and its being nearer the place at which that body assembled, we are inclined to believe it has given the more correct statement.

Courier.

RANDOLPHIANA.

The papers are filled with the sayings and doings of this eccentric individual—many of which are doubtless the coinage of other brains than of his who is thus made responsible for them. Some of them, however, are doubtless true, and are worthy of record. The following anecdote exhibits the ruling passion strong in death. We copy it from the *Philadelphia Herald*:

"Doctor P. was reading to him, and pronounced the word Omnipotent with the stress on the po,—omnipotent. 'Please, said the dying man, pronounce that word Omnipotent.' The Doctor, unacquainted, and it as before—'Doctor, said Mr. R. I will thank you to pronounce that word Omnipotent.' Soon afterwards, putting his hand to his forehead, he said 'I have the sweat of death on me now;' and shortly afterwards he died."

The same paper adds that he never forgave a member of Congress for having pronounced Michilimackinac erroneously, rebuking him with great bitterness on the spot.

Mr. Randolph was a man of strong, almost unconquerable prejudices, never forgetting or forgiving a man who had once offended him, however unintentionally. Though he would sometimes smother his resentments, the fire once kindled, was never extinguished. The following anecdotes are illustrative of this remark. The first is copied from the *Philadelphia Herald*, and the last from the *Boston Atlas*:

"Every body knows that after Mr. Randolph fell out without Colonel Trumbull's paintings, and called the Declaration of Independence, by that celebrated artist, 'a ship piece,' he never afterwards walked through the Rotunda of the Capitol, where the paintings hang, but went into the Hall by other routes. We saw him once avoiding the great thoroughfare leading through the Rotunda, winding his way up a narrow back passage, lest he should see that painting."

"Mr. Randolph received the rudiments of his education at Columbia College, New York, and was a student there during a part of the official term of General Washington. His envenomed hostility to the Adams family was mainly owing to the simple circumstance, that one day while crossing a street he was in danger of being overrun by the Vice President's carriage. He buried the affair deeply in his heart and the writer of this article heard him more than once allude to it in his speeches in the Senate Chamber."

The *Philadelphia Herald* makes the following allusion to a circumstance not generally known—we refer to the personal altercation between Mr. Randolph and the lady of Gouverneur Morris, Esq. of New York:

"We would give something to be possessed of his correspondence with Mrs. Gouverneur Morris. It was one continued stream of light both ways—marked with the characteristics of the lightning. Each flash was meant to be fatal. Some of it, we believe, was written in red ink, to indicate more clearly what was the temper of the parties. Mrs. Morris was thought to have come off conqueror."

The following paragraph, from the *New York Courier*, is a more full and

particular account of a rumor, the truth of which we were at first inclined to doubt:

"We are informed that the Hon. John Randolph directed by will the emancipation of all his slaves. This seemed to be an object near to his heart, for when life was fast leaving him, he sent for an eminent lawyer in Philadelphia and made a testamentary disposition to that effect, stating at the same time, that had left a will in Virginia containing decisions that on his decease all his slaves should be liberated; but apprehensive some necessary formalities might have been neglected, he was desirous of repeating his injunctions to his executors in a paper that could not be mistaken or evaded."

The most important however of the scraps relative to the last moments of this extraordinary man, is a paragraph in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, in relation to the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank. The *Inquirer* says:

"It is remarkable that almost the dying words of Mr. Randolph were in favor of the recharter of the Bank of the United States. The Virginia delegation will go on to a man in favor of the Bank. The example of Randolph will have great influence in that State."

In a certain part of the State—that which he so long represented—the opinions of Mr. Randolph will doubtless have great influence as they will indeed over particular individuals in almost every section of the Commonwealth. But beyond his own Congressional District, he never wielded much influence. It may, however, safely be inferred that his change of opinion in favor of the policy of renewing the charter of the U. S. Bank, in order to avert a worse evil, which, in common with others, he apprehended from the scheming politicians of the day, will doubtless have great weight—not because Mr. Randolph changed his opinion, but because of the reasons which produced that change, and which, from the fact, will be more generally canvassed among the people. *Virginian*.

Rev. Mr. Avery. The closing scene of this remarkable trial, is said by those who witnessed it to possess surprising interest. After the court had re-assembled to receive the verdict, an interval occurred of 10 or 15 minutes, on account of the absence of the prisoners Counsel; and although the court house was crowded to its utmost capacity, the audience preserved a profound silence, and all were fixed in a gaze of eager and intense curiosity. Mr. Avery himself, says the *Editor of the Boston Advocate*, "during the trial, when his life or death hung on the breath of the jury, maintained the same steadiness of nerve and immobility of countenance, which have so remarkably distinguished him throughout the whole trial. The wonder is that, innocent or guilty, he has been able to sustain this awful pressure with such fortitude and equanimity. At one period, when the Attorney General was minutely describing in thrilling language, the probable mode in which the fatal deed was done, the prisoner fixed his large eyes upon him, and scarcely moved them till the fearful picture was finished."

After the verdict was recorded, and the Attorney General observed, as a matter of course, the Defendant was now entirely discharged, he became suddenly but slightly affected, and a tear started to his eye. He passed his right hand deliberately under his glasses, and held it over his eyes for a moment, and in the next with great composure received the congratulations of his friends who were present.

It is stated in the *Boston Atlas*, on the authority of one of the Jury, that ten out of twelve found no difficulty in coming to a verdict of not guilty; the other two were opposed to it for some time. All the Jury, except these two, were citizens of Newport. On the question of suicide, it is understood, the Jury were divided about equally in their opinions; but on the general question of his guilt, they stood as above related.

Mr. CLAY.—The *Buffalo Journal* of May 22, furnishes the following corroboration of the report that the Statesman of the West is about to make a visit, this summer, to the Eastern States:

"Henry Clay.—It affords us great pleasure to learn from one of our citizens, who has recently returned from Kentucky, that this distinguished statesman proposes paying a visit to this section, during the ensuing summer, and that he will be in Buffalo in July or in August. Our citizens will greet the arrival of the President and his manly opponent at the last Presidential canvass, with hearty good feeling, displaying their freedom of thought and liberality of sentiment, and the courtesy due to visitors without even remembering political animosities and divisions. They will be looked upon as national property, and as such be received."

Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres, Dated Feb. 23. "A few days since, we received the mortifying news of the rash proceedings of the nullifiers in S. Carolina. We also received the Presi-

dents proclamation. This document is highly thought of by all our countrymen here, and it is hoped will bring the aberrant Carolinians to a sense of their errors, and to conformance to the Supreme law of the land, without resort to force. It is a pity a few of the mistaken leaders had not visited some of the Republics of South America, and seen the dreadful effects of civil discord and domestic war; and which seems as though they could be stopped till the physical force of one party is exterminated. It is said here, that of the native population, two thirds are females and that the disproportion between the sexes has been caused by the civil wars.

"The late news from home has raised a blush on the cheek of every American in this place, as we had always boasted of our habitual respect for the laws, and that the superior intelligence of our people would render an appeal to the passions fruitless. However, I sincerely pray an amicable adjustment may take place, and that we may become sensible of the inestimable value of our Union." *Boston Centinel*.

American Sunday School Union.—

The ninth anniversary of this institution was celebrated in Philadelphia on the 22d inst. Alexander Henry, Esq. President, in the chair. The meeting was opened by prayer by the Rev. Dr. Spring of N. Y. It appears from the annual report, that the expenditures of the year, chiefly in the book department, amounted to about \$127,379,55. The number of schools in connexion with the Union is about 14,550, containing an aggregate of 760,000 scholars. Showing an increase, during the year of about 1600 schools, and 84,000 scholars. There has also been an increase of about 12,000 teachers. In the valley of the Mississippi there are 4245 schools connected with the Union being an increase of 1328 as compared with the returns of the previous year. To these various schools about 500,000 copies of books have been sent. Addresses were made by Rev. G. Perry of Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. Milnor of New York, Hon. P. D. Vroom of New Jersey, Rev. Mr. Chickering of Massachusetts and Rev. Mr. Plummer of Virginia.

Elegant Compliment.—At the late Ladies' Fair in Boston, Mrs. O. who presided at one of the tables for the sale of articles for the benefit of the school for the blind, attracted no little attention as well on account of the graces of her manners. While engaged in the avocations of the day, a sailor approached her, and exhibited strong symptoms of becoming a purchaser of some of the rich articles with which the table was decorated. He drew from his pocket a \$10 bill, and after looking for some time steadfastly at the lady, he laid the money upon the table and was about to withdraw. "Will you not take some article for your money?" said Mrs. O. The honest tar turned again toward her, and looked—then with an expressive hitch, sheered off, saying—"No; I've had my money's worth."

The anecdote bears some affinity to, and is not less complimentary than that which is told of the Dutchess of Devonshire, at whose eyes the coalman asked leave to light his pipe, that celebrated lady always declared that after the coalman's compliments, all others were vapid.

The Mother's Medical Guide.—

Messrs. Allen & Ticknor, of Boston, have published a little *Manual* with this title, containing a description of the diseases incident to children; with the mode of treatment, as far as can be pursued with safety, independently of a professional attendant. It is a reprint of a very popular English work, by R. & H. O. Bradford, Members of the Royal College of Surgeons; with notes and amendments, adapting it to this country, by Jerome V. C. Smith, M. D. It treats with clearness and comprehensive brevity of the various diseases of infancy and childhood, and prescribes their remedies so far as they can be safely entrusted to maternal discretion, in plain and intelligible terms; and is calculated to be of great utility in families, especially in country places, where medical aid cannot be procured without difficulty or delay.

A letter from Sir Wm. Gall was read at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, on Thursday night, in which the neighbourhood of Pompeii, which when fully explored, is likely to produce some of the most curious materials that distinguished traveller announced a new discovery which have ever been reclaimed from that celebrated ruin. Some Frenchmen have lately been employing the practice of boring the earth near Pompeii, in order to form what is called Artesian wells. Having reached in one part to a considerable depth, the men found that their instruments were impeded by an obstacle which, upon further investigation, turned out to be the mast

of a ship. There seems to be no doubt now that a considerable number of Roman vessels will be found buried together in this spot, those already seen being found lying on their sides, and retaining the position in which they were placed at the moment of the earthquake. Sir Wm. promised a full account of the further discoveries.

COVINGTON, (Lou.) May 25.

Suicide.—The body of a man was found yesterday, about a mile from this place, near the margin of the river. Bogue Fella, in a remarkably concealed situation, suspended to a tree by a bandana handkerchief, his feet within a few inches of the ground—his clothing on, except his coat and hat, which were lying on the ground near the deceased. The body was recognised as that of one Oscar Grant, who has been about Covington several days, during which time he has frequently been seen intoxicated—he is said to be a native of Kentucky.—The verdict of the inquest was that he came to his death by voluntarily hanging and killing himself.

Mail Robbery.—A youth who carried the mail, from this place to Salisbury, on horseback, was arrested a few days ago on suspicion of robbing the mail which he had in charge, of a letter containing \$65. On examination before Judge Potter, \$45 were found upon him, which he acknowledged to be a part of the money thus obtained. He was committed to await a trial.

Fayetteville Observer

There is an individual not fifty miles from New Haven, Connecticut who is very singular in his habits, and goes to show how far imagination will carry a person. This individual has shut himself up in the house about one and a half or two years. He appears to be in perfect health, and every way capable of attending to business, if he only thought so. He has for more than a year fancied himself a tea pot, and believes his nose is the spout, and is afraid to have any one come near him for fear they will break it off. It is impossible for any of his friends to convince him to the contrary. He never appears in the street except early in the morning, and then takes care never to meet any one. He has been known to go a mile out of his way to avoid a person for fear of coming in contact and breaking the teapot into a thousand pieces as he expresses it. *New Haven Herald*.

A Cat.—The good people of one of the sections of the town of Portsmouth, are annoyed by depredations committed on their flocks of sheep by some unknown and murderous band. All attempts to detect the foul author of the bloody act, proved hopeless until one day last week, when the murderer was found to be a common Cat, of the domestic tribe, who, having become tenant of the swamps and glens had acquired all the ferocious propensities of the wild cat of the woods. She was detected in the very act of destroying a sheep, and was destroyed whilst completing the bloody job. Our authority for these facts is derived from a gentleman of the most undoubted respectability, and one who has suffered by the depredations of the murdergoat puss.

Providence Gazette

Deafness of the Aged. Nothing is more common than to hear old people utter querulous complaints with regard to their increasing deafness; but those who do so are not perhaps aware that this infirmity is the result of an express and wise arrangement of providence in constructing the human body. The gradual loss of hearing is effected for the best purposes; it being to give ease and reprieve to the decline of life, when any noises or sounds from without would but decompose the enfeebled mind, and prevent peaceful meditation. Indeed, the gradual withdrawal of all the senses, and the perceptible decay of the frame in old age, have been wisely ordained in order to wean the human mind from the concerns and pleasures of the world, and to induce a longing for a more perfect state of existence.

Logic.—Give me that logic that will prove black to be white, and white to be black at all. Many are they who wield the weapon that can do it, and that despite of reason. "I will prove to you," says the logician. "that every cat hath three tails." "And how?" inquires the gaping multitude. "Why thus: No cat hath two tails." Every cat hath one tail more than no cat. "True." "Two added to one is equal to three—ergo, every every cat hath three tails."

An election for Colonel was held in Pickens District a few days since, when major Frederick N. Garvin (Union) was elected by a majority of 274 votes over his opponent, Col John Hunter (a nullifier). *Courier*.

The Journal.

SALISBURY.

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1833.

Letters on business with this office must be addressed to *Bingham & Welch*, POST PAID, or they may not be attended to.

We are requested to announce HAMILTON C. JONES, Esq. as a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

CANDIDATES IN MECKLENBURG.

For county court clerk—Maj. Samuel McComb, Mr. Amzi McGuinn, Col. Evan Alexander, Braley Oates, Esq. Mr. Jennings B. Kerr.

For Superior Court.—Mr. Isaac F. Alexander, Mr. James McCain, Mr. Ezekiel Elms, William M. Bostwick, Esq. Pearsall Thompson, Esq.

Commons.—Wm. J. Alexander, Andrew Greer, James Dougherty, John W. King.

Congress.—Henry W. Conner, Esq.

The President of the U. States left Washington City on the 6th, on a visit to the north, accompanied by the Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Mr. Donelson, his Private Secretary and Col. Earle.

Rev. E. K. Avery.—The trial of this man, charged of the murder of Miss Cornell in Rhode Island, being one of the most extraordinary trials in the United States, after occupying about four week's time, has at length come to a close—he was acquitted. Several hundred witnesses have been examined in this case on both sides.

Counterfeit.—We have seen a counterfeit \$1 note on the Bank of the State of South Carolina. The note is badly executed and easy to detect. The engraving is miserably defective—the letters irregular and disproportionate, one error in orthography, in the word promise, which is spelt "promis" Keep a sharp look out.

Democracy.—The new Constitution of Mississippi is making cracking work among the good people of the State. A fine harvest for the printers—perhaps the only good arising from it—nominations to office, circulars, electioneering addresses, recommendations, &c. &c. &c. are all the go. Judges! Clerks, District Attorneys, County Assessors, Tax Collectors, Rangers, Coroners, Sheriffs, Constables, &c. are to be elected by the people. Ridiculous novelty!

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

In these days of corruption, it will soon be found highly necessary to be vigilant of the men who are acting in these affairs. It is feared that an overwrought zeal, bordering on fanaticism, will, in the course of time, induce mean and wicked men to take the advantage of religious influence and good intentions, by a false show of philanthropy and benevolence, to advance and execute dark ulterior designs against the free and wholesome operations of our Republican Government, by curtailing and restricting the constitutional and free exercise of the right of choice in selecting those for our rulers and representatives who, agreeable with principles and circumstances, we find ourselves best pleased with. Religion and Politics are so very incompatible, in a moral point of view, that for the good of both, they should, as such, be kept as far apart as the purity and usefulness of both will allow. In no case ought they to be blended, in no case ought a man's religion be made the only test of his qualifications. Every reflecting man has his own religion, and no two men in the world agree in every minute of the religion of their respective understandings, because no two minds are constituted alike, and no system of religion, couched in human language and administered by human means, is so perfect as to be adapted to the minds of any two individuals in perfect consistency, from the principles or even premises of which minds consider-

ed equal, and in fact so, in capacity and soundness, may not, with as sound philosophy and as good logic, arrive at two different, and sometimes contrary conclusions. No two men can employ precisely the same powers of the mind in forming from facts the deductions which compose the several and different religious opinions of every man. But we are leaving our subject—let us return.

Men are ambitious of power, and it makes but little odds if they are pious, to any nothing of pretenders,—when they have power they will abuse it like other men. The frailty of our good intentions but ineffectually withstands our proneness to yield to temptations. The history of by gone periods proves enough to make any christian shudder at the bare idea of a probability of falling into the gulph of religious dominion and predominance. May the Supreme Ruler of the universe avert the evil day of all most to be dreaded.

It is hoped that the reflecting will awake on this subject, and frown indignantly upon every attempt to even familiarize politics with religious institutions, having an avowed and fundamental principle in the constitutions, under a pledge of honor and truth, binding men to act contrary to their wish, in politics, under a prescribed penalty of religion. Public opinion, acting upon an innate moral principle common to all men, should prescribe punishments and, assisted by the common law, punish all political offences.

Church and State must be kept apart, and every measure, however good in the abstract, that can possibly be formed into a link of the chain which may draw them together, must or ought to be opposed and cut off before the time arrives when it will be too late, or the institutions of the Church and our political institutions, instead of being invaluable blessings to mankind, will be engines of despotism, misery and intolerable oppression.

NULLIFICATION.

"Time reveals all things."

Nullification is a new thing in our colors, and can no longer be concealed. What think you, reader, of the yell of triumph which was sounded when Mr. Clay's bill was found to pass? What think you of the fulsome praise bestowed upon that patriot by the Calhounites? Did you think that they were rejoiced at the event because they were released, in common with all others of an imaginary grievance? Far from it. The knowing ones, in order to forward their designs by giving their motives the cloak of patriotism, led the way. J. C. Calhoun pronounced the bill satisfactory, and they did likewise. Now what is the state of feeling? Since the tariff can no longer be harped upon, they have hatched up one of the most inflammatory monsters that can be brought to bear upon Southern prejudice—the slave question. By this, as almost the last resort they expect to unite all the Southern States upon one feeling, and then try to divide the nation! When we say this we speak the truth—just what is declared and avowed by themselves at head quarters. Congratulate them on the peaceable adjustment of the tariff, and they will hoot at the idea. They will tell you that that is not what they want, that they must have a Southern Confederacy by some means. That if they cannot stir up old stupid Rip Van Winkle by the tariff bug, aboo that they must endeavor to find the most sensitive part and strike at that. The slave question is deemed the most favorable, and operations have been commenced upon it. It was a good selection for their end, and as well calculated to produce bitter and uncompromising hatred as any that can be found. But we hope the moderate and patriotic people of this State will readily detect the trick and avoid the snare. We hope they will not be gulled into the belief that their motives are patriotic. They have given too much evidence to prove the contrary. Distrust these change-lings and watch them. Remember this, 'tis their avowed object, in South Carolina, to have a "Southern Confederacy." Let us see who will have the hardihood to assert that this is false.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—

I coincide in opinion with you in deprecating any interference with politics by societies established for the promotion of Temperance. A decided friend to that cause, I am yet a still more decided friend to the sacred duty of a patriot. A lover of morals, but unwilling to coerce the consciences of others to bow in constrained submission to such a standard of them as I shall erect. But still more averse am I to the principle that may compel any to violate the first duty of a good citizen, because, according to some plausible theory, good may result from it. Shall we, as was, slanderously reported of the first Christians, say—"Let us do evil that good may come?" And will we not incur the most just denunciations of the Apostle? The position that I maintain is, that we cannot constrain men to violate the duty which they owe to their country, without doing an act which is morally wrong. And I farther maintain, that any attempt to gloss over such an act, by asserting that it may improve the public morals, is wholly fallacious, and exposes those who reason thus to the condemnation pronounced by the Apostle against those who asserted that they might do evil that good might abound.

Now the question is, when the Rowan Temperance Society resolved that the "members will not vote for, nor support a candidate for any office who shall directly or indirectly, treat the voters with wine, ardent spirits, or any distilled or fermented liquors, whether the resolutions has not a tendency to coerce the members to violate the sacred duty of a patriot?

None can fairly deny that in exercising the elective franchise, the vote of each citizen should be given to the candidate who is best qualified to promote the good of his country by wise and wholesome legislation. When the greatest capability and the greatest integrity concentrate in a particular candidate, a patriot may not refuse to vote for him, nor give his suffrage to his inferior in the qualifications mentioned.

Now, in order to test the merits of the resolution of the society, suppose a candidate, for a seat in the legislature, eminently qualified, both by his wisdom and his honesty, to promote the welfare of our country, but unfortunately he has treated some of his countrymen, in a spirit of kindness, to a glass of wine or a tumbler of beer or cider, all the members of this body are constrained not to vote for him. It may be he cannot be elected without their votes—their consciences may tell them that this individual can do my country a great deal of good by a seat in the legislature. And shall they violate their allegiance to their country to suppress drinking wine, beer, and cider? Have you, Mr. Temperance man, ever sworn to support the Constitution of the State? Therein you may read that the legislature shall be composed of representatives to be chosen by ballot, and that the persons therein described shall be entitled to vote for those representatives. The language is imperative. The two houses shall be chosen by ballot—and by whom are they commanded to be chosen? Surely by the qualified voters. Yet you, a qualified voter, have resolved, in the society that you will not vote, under certain circumstances. Now when they occur, and you, losing sight of your duty to your country, and governed exclusively by the resolution, will not the still small voice of conscience whisper to you that you have violated your oath of allegiance? Zealot in the Temperance cause, whither do you run? Beware! I warn you, beware of trampling on duties to your God and your Country! Oaths ought not to be sported with, nor the sacred obligations of a patriot.

O. I. C.

Counterfeits.—We learn from the Norfolk Beacon that there are in circulation, in that quarter, 20 dollar counterfeit notes, purporting to be issued at the Bank of Virginia at Richmond, signed "J. Brockenborough, Pres." "W. Dandridge, Cashier," and payable at the branch in Norfolk to Geo. Newton, President; No. 916. letter a, dated Richmond, 9th March, 1814. They are so well executed, that their spurious character is difficult of detection. Raleigh Star.

Two vile cases of seduction were recently tried at the Circuit Court for Montgomery county, N. Y. One of these was brought by Sally Riddle, against George O. Rice, for the seduction of her daughter, Nancy Riddle, a girl living in the same family with her seducer, and being at the present time but a few months over thirteen years of age. The fruit of this seduction is a child now living, about three months old. The defendant is a man of about thirty two years of age, and the facts exhibited against him on the trial were of a highly aggravated nature. The jury, after being out but a few moments, brought in a verdict of \$1,000 damages. The other suit was brought by Phillip Hudson vs. Platt B. Walker, for the seduction of his daughter, Sophia Hudson. Verdict against defendant, \$500.

Dysentery.—A writer in the Daily Advertiser says:—"It is not so generally known or recollected as it should be, that boiled milk, thickened with a little wheat flour is an almost certain cure, in all common cases for the dysentery. It may be taken with safety in any state of the disease, and repeated until a cure is effected. The writer has had a pretty numerous family for more than fifteen years, and recommends this simple convenient remedy, from known and long tried experience."

Married.

In this county, on the 5th instant, by George Miller, Mr. James Goodman, to Miss Fanny Agnor.

Died.

In the vicinity of this town on Friday morning last Mr. John Kelly.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

A CLASSICAL School will be opened near Beattie's Ford, in Lincoln county, N. C. three miles from the Catawba Springs, on the second Monday in July.

RATES OF TUITION.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, \$5 per Session, of five months; English Grammar, Geography, \$7.50cts. per Session, and Greek Languages, and \$12.50cts. per Session. Residing in respectable private families.

A CARD.

G. WALTER JUSON, M. D. SURGEON DENTIST

OF RICHMOND, VA.

Will visit Salisbury on the 27th of this month, and remain a short period, every operation requisite to preserve and beautify the Teeth will be done on moderate terms, and late approved principles. Ladies waited on at their dwellings. The Reverend Clergy attended gratuitously. May 12, 1833. 443tf.

COUNTERFEIT \$10.

THE subscriber, in making some collection received a counterfeit ten dollar note on the Bank of Newbern of the following description:—Letter D: No. 685; signed J. Stanly, President; M. C. Stephens, Cashier; Newbern, July 5, 1819; endorsed, on the back on the right end, by E. Williams, and about the middle by James Carson; about the middle on the face, across the bill, dated March 17, 1832, and on one end February 8. The person who paid me this bill, no doubt remembers it well, and as it is a counterfeit, will please have the goodness to call and pay me a good note. If not I must resort to other means of redress.

BENEZER DICKSON.

Salisbury, June 7, 1833.

NEW, CHEAP, SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

GEO. W. BROWN,

Is now receiving from New-York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of

Fresh and Fashionable Goods

selected with great care and bought at the lowest cash prices; all of which, he is determined to sell at a very small profit for CASH, or on time to punctual dealers. His stock consists of every variety usually found in stores in this section of country, viz:

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, Saddlery, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine his stock; for he has the lowness of his prices, to justify him.

POETRY.

BIRTH DAYS.

"My birth day!"—What a different sound
That word had in my youthful ears?
And how, each time the day comes round,
Less and less white its mark appears!

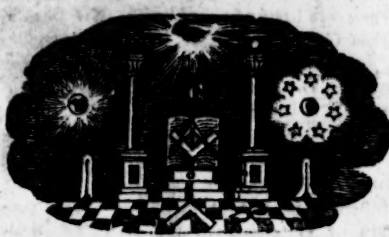
When first our scanty years are told,
It seems like pastime to grow old;
And as youth counts the shining links
That time around him binds so fast,
Pleased with the task, he little thinks
How hard that chain will press at last.

Vain was the man, and false as vain,
Who said, "were he ordained to run
His long career of life again,
He would do all that he had done."—
Ah! 'tis not thus the voice that dwells
In sober birth-days, speaks to me;
Far otherwise—of time it tells

Lavish'd unwisely—carelessly—
Of council mock'd—of talents, made
Haply for high and pure designs,
But oft, like Israel's incense, laid
Upon unholy, earthly shrines—
Of nursing many a wrong desire—
Of wandering after love too far,
And taking every meteor fire
That cross'd my path-way, for his star!
All this it tells, and could I trace
The imperfect picture o'er again,
With power to add, retouch, efface
The lights and shades, the joy and pain,
How little of the past would stay!
How quickly all should melt away—
All—out but that freedom of the mind
Which hath seen more than wealth to me;
Those friendships in my boyhood twined,
And kept till now unchangingly;
And that dear home, that saving ark,
Where love's true light at last I found,
Cheering within, when all grows dark,
And comfortless and stormy round!

NEW

MASONIC CELEBRATION.



Fulton Lodge, No. 99, Salisbury, N. C.

THE anniversary of St. John the Baptist will be celebrated by the brethren of Fulton Lodge, on the 24th of June next. An oration will be delivered by one of the fraternity. The members of this Lodge, are requested to be punctual in attendance.

The brethren of neighboring Lodges, and transient masons are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Lodge,
HUGH WELCH, Secretary.
April 12, 1833.—425tf.

State of North-Carolina, ROWAN COUNTY. In the Court of Equity.

Charles Fisher vs. Sam'l L. Caldwell & others.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Samuel L. Caldwell, is not a resident in this state, it is ordered that publication be made for three months in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that the said Samuel L. Caldwell is required to appear at the next term of this court, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, to answer, plead or demur to the complainant's bill; and in case of his failing to do so, judgment pro confesso shall be entered against him and the case set for hearing ex parte.

Copy from the Minutes.
S. SILLIMAN, c. m. c.
April 20, 1833. 3mt448.

Five Dollars Reward.

ON the 28th of January last, the subscriber put in the Post Office in Salisbury, N. C. a letter directed to Messrs. Waters & Howell, Merchants, Winstonsborough, S. C. containing a Twenty Dollar Bank note, of the following description, "Bank of the State of South Carolina No. 442, dated Charleston 15th Dec. 1830, payable to R. Yeaton. C. J. Calcock President, A. Henry Cashier."

The above letter with its contents not having been delivered to hand, it must have been mislaid, or purloined on the way. The public are informed that the subscriber has received the above note, and is willing to pay for its recovery by, R. MACNAMARA.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS.

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has just received, from Messrs. Wilson & Saguez, of New-York, the Spring and Summer Fashions for 1833 and which, no doubt, will please his customers. He continues to have his work done, as usual, in a neat and fashionable style. It is beyond all doubt, that his cutting is superior to any in the neighborhood. His shop is on main street, next door to Doct. Burns'.

N. B. He also returns his sincere thanks to his customers and friends, for their liberal patronage; and hopes, by a continuance of punctuality and strict attention to his shop, to merit it further.

He has just received a newly invented and much improved system of cutting, which he is sure will please his patrons.

MILLINERY. LATEST FASHIONS!!

"The apparel oft bespeaks the Lady."

MRS. S. D. PENDLETON,
INFORMS the public that she has received the Spring and Summer Fashions from correspondents in the Northern Cities, and is prepared to execute orders with despatch. Her house is nearly opposite the office of the Watchman.

Having learned this business, in the fashionable Town of Lynchburg, and having had much employment there, as well as in other fashionable places in Virginia—Mrs. P. is persuaded that she can give satisfaction to such as may choose to employ her. She will receive regularly from Philadelphia and New York the latest Fashions, and will keep Patterns for sale to those who may wish to make their own dresses.—She will likewise, keep on hand a few

Caps, Turbans, & Fashionable DRESS BONNETS.

Mrs. P. feels confident that she can suit the taste of this polished community;—she, therefore, asks of them a trial of her skill.

*. All orders from the country shall be diligently fulfilled.
Salisbury, May 10, 1833.—439tf.

STATESVILLE, N. C.

APRIL 16, 1833.

WHITFIELD KERR,

GRATEFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a House of Public

ENTERTAINMENT

on Center Street, a few doors south of the Court House in said town of Statesville, where he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. His house is entirely new—his stables new, large and commodious. The Post-Office is kept at the above named house.

31437

TO JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS.

JAMES MULL,

WANTS immediately two or three Journeymen Shoemakers. Workmen of industrious and steady habits will find constant employment, and receive good wages.
Salisbury, May 10, 1833. 439tf.

LOST,

FROM my Bar Room, in the town of Salisbury, a new Silk Camblet Cloak, with a standing collar and lined with black velvet. It was fastened with a braid cord and barrel buttons. The cloak was bound with red fringe. I suppose some one took it out by mistake, and I will thank any one to return it or give me information concerning it.

WM. H. SLAUGHTER.

May 20, 1833.—31443

State of North-Carolina.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1833.
Mary Boggburn vs. James Boggburn. Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, James Boggburn, is not an inhabitant of this State, it was ordered, that publication be made for three months, in the Yadkin & Catawba Journal and North Carolina Spectator and Western Advertiser, that unless the said James Boggburn appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Buncombe, at the Court House in Asheville, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next; then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness Joshua Roberts Clerk of said court, at Asheville, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March 1833.

J. ROBERTS, CLK.
3mt454. pr. adv. \$4.50

NOTICE,

THAT there was taken up, by Jacob Coleman & William Holebrooks, on the 8th of January, 1833, one Sorrel Mare, supposed to be about four years old, shod all round, with a white star in her forehead. Said mare has been appraised and entered in the Ranger's Book of Cabarrus County.

And also, on the 30th of December, 1832, a Brown Bay Horse, with a white spot on his forehead, supposed to be about four years old. The above described horse, has also been entered on the Ranger's Book of Cabarrus County.

JOHN M. MINSTER, Ranger.
Cabarrus county, Jan. 11, 1833.—3mt454

Select Circulating Library.

Containing equal to Fifty volumes for Five Dollars!

PROSPECTUS.

IN presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities where books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in their principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheap, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty five days after it is published, at the trifling expense of two and a half cents or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermont may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the Chronicles of the Canongate occupy two volumes, which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50. The whole number would be readily contained in three numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirty seven cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper form. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars. This may not take fifty two weeks one accomplish; for, though not longer than one week will elapse between the issue of each number yet, when there is a press of very interesting matter, or when two or more numbers are required to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals—fifty two numbers being the equivalent for five dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain.—From the former we shall select the best Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will occasionally be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge and science, literature and novelty. Good standard novels and other works now out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences detrimental and otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of obnoxious or whole some mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books.—These with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance can not fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS.

The Select Circulating Library will be printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper in octavo form, with three columns on a page, and mailed with great care so as to carry safely to the most distant post-office.

It will be printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty two numbers will form a volume well worth preservation, of 832 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Ree's Cyclopaedia. Each volume will be accompanied with a title page and index.

The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronized. Payment at all times in advance.

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$20—a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4 by uniting in their remittances. Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the future numbers.

ADAM WALDIE.

Philadelphia, October, 1832.

Subscriptions received at this office.

It is necessary that all accounts due this Office up to September 3d, should be closed, either by cash or note, though the former would be greatly preferable. Those indebted, therefore, it is hoped, will be ready to close their accounts, in one way or the other, whenever presented to them. Many of the debts are of long standing, and should, in justice to us, have been settled long ago.

Rags! Rags! Rags!

A QUANTITY of clean cotton and linen rags will be bought at this office. Economists may buy all their pins and needles and other little notions, with the proceeds of the rags which are wasted and thrown away. Think of it and save them.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Yadkin & Catawba Journal,

Printed and published once a week.

THE JOURNAL will contain the latest Foreign and Domestic Intelligence; an abstract of the Proceedings of Congress and our State Legislature, when in session; valuable Public Documents, Speeches, Essays, &c. But it will not be exclusively confined to these. It embraces with its design, Agriculture, and the Mechanic Arts, Education, Morals and whatever may tend to instruct or amuse the various classes and interests into which the community is divided: in short, it will be, as far as its limited means will admit, "a map of busy life."

In its political character, it will undergo no change. It will support the Rights of the States; but it will give a no less strenuous and unyielding support to the Rights of the GENERAL GOVERNMENT. Consequently it will oppose, at every hazard, the detestable heresy of Nullification and Secession; and go for the "Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union," believing that only by adhering to the Union of the States, can our Liberty and Independence be preserved, and the rich inheritance bequeathed to us by our patriotic sires, transmitted unimpaired to posterity.

The JOURNAL will be afforded to subscribers at \$2.50 per annum, or \$2 paid in advance.

The Journal will be sent to any person without charge who will obtain six responsible subscribers for one year.

PROPOSALS

For publishing at Chapel Hill, the village of the University of North Carolina,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER TO BE CALLED THE

HARBINGER

TO BE PUBLISHED BY

ISAAC C. PATRIDGE,

Under the special supervision of the Professors of the University.

PROSPECTUS.

THE plan has been already communicated to a number of gentlemen in different parts of the State, & the publisher has been encouraged to the prosecution of it by letters, not of approbation only, but of urgency. Some of the principal objects will be, to diffuse literary information with correct taste; to press the importance of popular and academic education, and explain their best methods; discreetly, but with an independent freedom of stricture, to discuss subjects on which it is important to enlighten the public mind; to publish events and circumstances occurring among ourselves that deserve notice; to exhibit science in popular forms that will solicit, curiosity, and be generally intelligible; to promote the cause of Internal Improvement; and to give a competent portion of the political and religious intelligence of the time, with a studious exclusion of all that is of a party character.

If we have not misapprehended public sentiment, an opinion has long existed, at least in many parts of our State, that a publication of this nature was properly to be expected from the site of its university, the express purpose of which is to cultivate and diffuse valuable and practical knowledge, as it is already treasured up, and is constantly increasing with the progress of time.

It is a common complaint with the publishers of periodical works that punctuality in remittance is less apt to be consulted in this than in most other species of business. The one now proposed, will be wholly without profit to any one, except the necessary remuneration to the publisher, and to those he shall employ for the mechanical execution of the work. A periodical paper in all its movements must by the very terms run against time, and every experienced and reflecting man knows the truth expressed by Doctor Johnson, that he who enters the lists with time for his antagonist, must toil with diligence not to find himself beaten. Every one who favors the Harbinger with his patronage, we hope will do it with presence of mind to the importance of fidelity in his remittance. On this the establishment must depend for its support.

The publisher would not enlarge on the qualities of the proposed periodical, even to excite in the bosoms of his fellow-citizens a disposition to give it countenance and support, lest while consulting that object, he might seem to expose himself to the charge of making vain promises, or raise expectations too high to be fulfilled. But that a paper of such a character as has perhaps been already imagined in the mind of his readers, is desirable in our State, he cannot but think few will deny.

It is now to be determined after this explanation, whether the proposed publication shall be patronized by a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant its commencement. It is requested of those gentlemen to whom this prospectus is sent, and of others who may be disposed to promote the object, that they will consent to act for us in obtaining subscribers, either themselves personally, or by some friend who may be willing to undertake the task.

CONDITIONS.

THE HARBINGER will be published weekly, on a super-royal sheet, in the quarto form, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable yearly in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS, if payment is delayed six months after the commencement of each subscription year. The publication will be commenced as soon as 600 subscribers shall be obtained.

Persons holding subscription papers will please forward the names of subscribers by the first of April next.

All letters to be addressed (post paid) to the publisher at Chapel Hill, North-Carolina.

Editors of newspapers throughout the United States will please give this prospectus an insertion and consent to act as our agents in procuring subscribers.
Chapel Hill, January 26th, 1833.

TO RENT,

THE building, opposite the Bank recently occupied by Mr. Mills, as a workshop. Apply on the premises. 424tf

Blank Warrants for Sale